

# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, May 16, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,  
OF BLADEN COUNTY.

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Dr. Duncan's Speech for sale at this office Price, \$2 00 per 100 copies; or 5 cts. for 1 copy

## Our own District.

In another column, our readers will find a communication from an esteemed correspondent, in relation to the approaching election, for which we bespeak the attentive perusal of our friends. Although we feel assured that should Gen. McKay not canvas a single county in the whole district, his past services, his eminent abilities, his stern and unflinching adherence to those principles which the republicans of North Carolina hold so dear, have raised up for him, an advocate in the bosom of every Democrat that will speak with more effective eloquence than those high sounding promises which are so lavishly paraded on the hustings. We agree with our correspondent, however, in thinking that it would not be amiss for Gen. McKay to meet his constituents on such occasions, as may be convenient between this and the day of election. In peace, it is policy to prepare for war. We are now comparatively in a state of political peace, but the season of war will again arrive. The policy, indeed the necessity of keeping our armor always bright, of keeping our ranks always prepared to meet the enemy, must be apparent to every one. We call upon our friends to bestir themselves. We call upon them to remember that they owe it to themselves—that they owe it to their distinguished leader, to make every honorable exertion to give him as full a vote in August next, as he has ever before received.

## Odd Fellows' Celebration.

The Odd Fellows of Wilmington celebrated the 4th anniversary of their organization, on Wednesday last. The day was rather wet and disagreeable, but the brethren turned out in considerable strength. The members of the Lodge formed a procession at their Lodge room, at ten o'clock, from which point they marched through some of the principal streets of the town, until they reached the Presbyterian Church, where the exercises of the day were conducted.

The scene, as we entered the Church, was striking and brilliant in the extreme. The glittering decorations of the Order dazzled the eye whilst it gazed along the line of march. The band poured forth its spirit stirring strains filling the air with its gay melody. The buoyant step, and the joyous eye of each member spoke plainer than words can tell, that the cause in which "this band of brothers joined" is engaged, is one which elicits the finest sympathies of the heart, and stimulates the noblest impulses of our nature. On entering the Church, the services of the day were commenced by a voluntary on the Organ. Of the music we cannot speak. We are no judge. An appropriate prayer was next offered up to a throne of grace by the Rev. Mr. Hoskins. Next was sung an appropriate Ode, composed by a member of the fraternity, we learn. Then followed the Address of Col. Anderson.

This, as a composition, was well worthy the occasion on which it was delivered. The gifted orator portrayed in glowing colors, the many benefits which has resulted to society under the benevolent auspices of Odd Fellowship. The widow's tears which have been dried—the orphan's whose wants, both bodily and mental, have been supplied from the charities of the brotherhood. In a word, the address of Col. Anderson was an eloquent expose of the end and object of the institution of Odd Fellowship. The audience was large and respectable. Although the day was rather wet and unpropitious, we were glad to see so many ladies present on the occasion. Bless them, their gentle sympathies are ever enlisted in behalf of any cause, which has for its object the amelioration of suffering. All in all, the ceremonies of the day passed off in the happiest manner.

## The Baptist Church.

Our readers will find in another portion of this week's Journal, some account of the Baptist Convention, which assembled at Augusta, Geo., on Friday last, the 9th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent resolves of the General Missionary Board at Boston, touching the Slavery question. What gave rise to this Convention, was the passage of a resolution by that board to the effect that it would not appoint any man as a Missionary, who was a Slaveholder. The Southern portion of the Church deemed this an infringement of their rights. They considered it a violation of the constitution of former Conventions, and an invasion of their dearest rights, as Southern men, and as Christians. The Convention at Augusta was very large, numbering upwards of 350 delegates, representing all the Southern States, and comprising the most gifted men of the denomination, both lay and clerical. After calm and mature deliberation the Convention came to the determination that the interests and the harmony of the Church; the duty which they, the members of the Convention, owed to themselves as Christians, and as Southern men, demanded at their hands, a separate organization. Accordingly a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of a South-

ern Convention for Missionary purposes. The foreign Board to be located at Richmond, Virginia, and the Board of Home Missions at Marion, Alabama. We in common with all who wish to see perpetuated to our latest posterity, our glorious Union, cannot regard this separation of the Baptist, with other feelings than those of the very deepest regret. Fanaticism on the subject of Abolition is making fearful strides amongst us. This unhappy discord in the Baptist Church is one of its fruits. The separation could not be avoided however.

## The Democratic Ship.

Reader, did you ever see that glorious sight, a noble ship, that "walks the waters like a thing of life," gaily careering before a prosperous wind over the sunlit wave? What a glorious spectacle does she present, when all sail is set and filled, from sparker to jib—when the skies are as bright, and the horizon as cloudless as—as—your sweet heart's fair brow—reader, if heaven has blessed you with one! Oh, it is a lovely sight, and in honest Jack Tar's opinion, only equalled by that of a beautiful woman. But we started to say something about the "Democratic ship." Never has this gallant vessel glided over a more tranquil sea than does she now. Never have the breezes that fill her sails, been more propitious, than just at this moment. All is joy, all is gladness on her decks. But to leave metaphor, never was the prospects of Democracy brighter than they now are. We have just achieved a glorious triumph. Our foes lie prostrate and growling at our feet. Every day that passes gives us new evidences of the wisdom of the choice which we have made in placing James K. Polk in the Executive chair. He has gathered around him, as his constitutional advisers, men who are distinguished for all that is sagacious in council, noble in spirit, and pure in patriotism. By the wise and conciliatory spirit with which he has acted since his installation, he has reconciled whatever there might have been of dissension in our ranks. He has realized all that his friends promised for him during the campaign. In fact, from all appearances, his is destined to be the most popular administration which we have had in many a long year. But above all, his administration is rapidly restoring confidence in the business transactions of the country.

## From Europe.

The steamship *Hibernia*, arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, on the 16th inst., bringing dates up to the 19th ult.

The news which the *Hibernia* brings out is by no means as important as that which we received by the *Cambria*. The English press seems to have calmed down considerably in its speculations on the Oregon question. The London journals now talk of the prudence and the probability of settling that question by negotiation. The people of America have no objection to this course, so that our rights be preserved. The great question which agitated the public mind in England, at the departure of the *Hibernia*, on the 9th April, was the introduction into the House of Commons, of a bill for the further endowment by Government, of the Irish Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. The appropriation proposed by Ministers is only twenty-six thousand pounds, a small matter, one would suppose, to create such a state of excitement through the whole length and breadth of the British Empire. We will explain why this is. Up to the close of the last century, there was no seminary for the education of the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland. The young candidates for holy orders, resorted to the French Universities. The sagacious William Pitt, then at the head of the British Ministry, saw that these young men imbibed such notions of liberty and freedom, at the same time, that they were filling their heads with divinity on the continent, as to make them somewhat dangerous subjects, for a monarchy like that of England. To remedy this, in his estimation, growing evil, Mr. Pitt endowed the College of Maynooth for the special convenience of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

The Protestants of the realm raised their voices against this step at the time. Sir Robert Peel now proposes to make a further grant to this institution of £26,000. His object is to conciliate the Irish people—to gain over to the support of Government, the Roman Catholic prelates and priesthood. The Repealers must be soothed. The Minister thinks he can tickle them by endowing their religious institution. Sir Robert Peel, in a speech which he made on this question, on the 18th April, in the House of Commons, urged the policy, and almost the necessity of the measure, on the ground that as it was by no means improbable that a war with this country might grow out of the Oregon difficulty, it was highly expedient that the Irish people should be conciliated, in order that the whole united energies of the Empire might be brought to bear in the struggle. Thus it would seem that it was no empty threat which the British statesman uttered, when he said that England was prepared and ready to maintain her rights in the Pacific. The people of England have been thrown into such a ferment by this proposition of Ministers, as has not been witnessed since the emancipation act convulsed the Empire, now nearly twenty years ago. Hundreds of petitions, with thousands, and tens of thousands of signatures, are nightly pouring into the House of Commons against the bill. It is even thought that the present Tory administration will be compelled to vacate their seats, in consequence of the popular clamor which has been raised against this measure.

## Phrenology—Scientific Lectures.

Dr. Wooster, well known to the American people as a popular lecturer on the science of Phrenology, is now delivering a series of discourses on this interesting subject, in Wilmington. The term *Phrenology*, which literally means a discourse on the mind, seems entirely too restricted to convey a just idea of the science which it designates. For, of this intangible, immaterial, heaven-born principle, which gives life to, and animates our physical man, we can know nothing only as it is developed through the animal organs. The science of Phrenology, then, proposes to teach us by a minute and critical examination of the various organs, of the head, the seat of the mind, taken in connection with the whole system, which of our faculties is most strongly developed, and what our leading natural propensities are. Its object is to put us on our guard against those traits of character which are likely to become our weaknesses through life. To inform us of those faculties which are most strongly developed. Of those pursuits in life which the peculiar structure of our mental system will best fit us for. That Phrenology is based upon the clear principles of natural philosophy, is believed and acknowledged by the first minds of the age; and we believe that the day is coming when it will be taught and acted upon in our seminaries of learning. Dr. Wooster's lectures, so far, have given the utmost satisfaction to those who have attended them. His intimate and thorough acquaintance with his subject, combined with his talents as a popular speaker, make his lectures deeply interesting, even to those who are not acquainted with the science. He examined several heads each evening—heads too, well known in the community—and he did not fail in a single instance, to draw a perfect mental portrait of each and every one of them. We understand he will lecture this evening on the temperaments of the body, and the effects which they produce upon the operations of the mind. We expect a mental treat, and have no doubt he will have, as usual, a large and respectable audience. He gives private examinations at his office, and makes a full chart of character when required. We advise those who do not believe in the science, to attend this evening, and we are convinced they will go away firm believers, not only in Phrenology, but in its utility to society. Dr. Wooster, from the urbanity of his manners and his gentlemanly deportment, cannot fail to be well received in our community.

## Dearth of News.

There is quite a dearth of what folks usually call new just at this present writing, as Pat says. There seems to exist a perfect political calm. Mexico has not declared war, so far as we have heard. Indeed we have no further intelligence from that part of the world. What Texas will do we know. But her Congress will not meet until the 16th of next month, when she will speak officially. "Till then we wait with patience and hope. Every thing seems going as smoothly as the Democracy could possibly wish. And more, the prospect ahead is as bright and promising as we could possibly desire. But news, so called, is rather scarce.

After copying our postscript, of week before last, concerning the fire in Beaufort, Hyde, and Tyrrell counties, the North State Whig, printed in Washington, N. C., says:

"The fires spoken of, have been raging for a week or two, and owing to the extreme dryness of the land, occasioned by the excessive drought, have been excessive and furious. In the juniper swamps in this county and in Tyrrell, much lumber has been destroyed. In Hyde, the fire extended even among the plantations, destroyed fences and houses, and consuming the soil, in some places, to the depth of several feet. Of the destruction of the families in Tyrrell, spoken of by the Journal, we have heard nothing."

## From the Washington Constitution.

Receipts and Expenditures.  
The receipts into the Treasury during the quarter ending the 31st ult., were, as nearly as can be ascertained—  
From Customs \$6,375,575 71  
" Lands 485,532 20  
" Miscellaneous sources 20,000 00  
\$6,881,107 91

The expenditures during the same period have been—viz:  
Civil list, Miscellaneous, and Foreign Intercourse \$1,708,407 96  
On account of army \$1,131,826 56  
Indian Department 52,930 07  
Fortifications 86,412 50  
Pensions 1,406,199 19

Navy \$2,647,368 32  
Interest on the public debt 1,578,631 00  
Reimbursement of loan of 1841 38,062 71  
do. do. 1843 4,912,686 94  
Reimbursement and interest of Treasury Notes 400,000 00  
\$12,126,264 97

R. J. WALKER,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

Texas Annexed?—The decision of Judge Bragg in the Circuit Court of Mobile, now in session, settles all doubt about "annexation." We learn from the Herald, that a few days ago, Judge Bragg decided that Texas was a part of the United States! The question came up by a juror petitioning to be excused from the performance of his assigned duty, on the plea that he was a citizen of Texas. The Judge ordered him to take his seat in the box with the other eleven, giving for his reason that Texas was a part of the Union, and all her citizens liable to be called upon to do duty as citizens of the United States.

What does Mr. Saligny think of that?

Modest.—"Mr. Van Cleave has been shot to death, will you join me in a glass?" "Thank you, I won't care it will take a glass of beer but you do time, but it is very seldom I drink nothing."

General Tom Thumb calculates that he has kissed two millions of ladies while in England, which, at one shilling each, the price usually charged, would amount to near upon \$500,000.

## TO THE HON. JAMES J. M'KAY.

Through the columns of the *Journal*, permit me to address you and the democratic party of the 6th District, a few remarks bearing on the approaching election. First, I shall speak to you, and that plainly. The Democratic party in this district, as well as throughout the whole State, have long watched your course in public life, with feelings of gratitude and respect. Your talents they have admired; your industry has been the theme of their highest commendation; and your long and steadfast devotion to the principles which they cherish so dearly, has won for you their unbounded confidence. The man who now addresses you participates in all these feelings, and therefore he has taken the liberty of speaking to you thus publicly. As an evidence that the people of this district look up to you as their standard-bearer, and that their confidence and esteem is as great as any man can possibly enjoy at the hands of his constituents, I need only allude to the fact that you have been nominated by acclamation in every county in the district. This confidence of the people is, the writer is well aware, duly appreciated by you; for he, as well as many other of your friends, know how much more german to your private feelings and interests would have been your retirement from public life just now. But you have accepted the nomination, and you are now our candidate. Under these circumstances, I think that it is due to our glorious cause, as well as to yourself, that you should enter into the contest with spirit—that you should mix among the people—that you should address them at fitting places, and on fitting occasions. Your opponent, Thos. D. Meares, is straining every nerve, by resorting to those modes of electioneering, which alone, he well knows can have any effect amongst the independent voters of the district. He tells the people that he is no party man; that the great party struggle is over, and that it is not worth while to keep up party prejudices now that the thing is all settled. Now, although the most foolishly sanguine whig in the whole State has not even the faintest hope of Mr. Meares' election, still it would give them ground for exultation, should he get even a dozen more votes than Clay received in November last. They would never cease to shout their hallooings over such an event. It is just at such a moment as this when the democratic party are resting upon their victorious arms, that the crafty enemy is most likely to be most on the alert. Thos. D. Meares made a speech, I understand, at Onslow Court, in which, as I am informed, he told the people that you had failed to obtain for them such appropriations as their interests required, and promised them that if they would elect him, he would have New River cleared out for them in little or no time. Now every intelligent democrat knows that all this is mere gammon—mere electioneering stuff. But I think that you, if possible, should meet Mr. Meares, and disabuse the minds of the people of any false impressions which such whig promises may possibly create. Shall your friends hear from you?

I would now address a few words to you to the people of this district. The first thing I would say is, be on your guard. Permit not the cunning device of the enemy to lull you to sleep. The federalists in this part of this State are few in number; but they are bitter, malignant, and unflinching in their warfare upon those principles which you hold so dear. Their candidate for Congress, Thomas D. Meares of Wilmington has taken a new tack in electioneering. Well knowing that Federalism is repudiated by you—that you loath it as an unclean thing, I am informed that he has taken another tack—that his practice is to tell the democrats that he is no party man—that he is the independent candidate—that he goes for the immediate benefit of his constituents—that it is not worth while to stick to party all the time. Friends, permit one of yourselves—one who takes a deep and heartfelt interest in the glorious cause of democracy, to warn you against this insidious—this deceptive course of Thos. D. Meares. He is as bitter and uncompromising a federalist as there is in N. Carolina. I tell you further, that you had better vote for the most open mouthed and rancorous of the whole federal crew than for T. D. Meares. He comes out as a *no party man*—as an independent candidate, indeed. I call upon you to rise up in your strength and rebuke this insidious deception—this gross and flagitious insult upon your understandings.

I call upon you then, fellow democrats, once more, to rally around the democratic standard-bearer—the honest, the talented, and the faithful McKay. He has reflected honor upon you in the National Councils. He understands your interests. You have tried him—you know him. Rally around him then, and shew by your votes, at August next, that federalism is not only dead, but buried.

## A DEMOCRAT.

An Army of Emigrants.—News from Independence, Mo., informs us says the Cincinnati Atlas, that the emigrants now near that point number about 7000 all destined for Oregon and California. They will start about the same time, divided into convenient companies for travelling with ease and safety. The Indians will not attack a party of five hundred. Of course the emigrants this season stand in no fear of the red skins. It is astonishing what a tide is setting toward the fertile lands on the Pacific.

In New Orleans upwards of 50,000 have been collected and forwarded to the sufferers, by the late fire in Pittsburgh.

## Southern Baptist Convention.

We copy the following from the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel:

This body met in this city yesterday, and was called to order by the Rev. W. T. Brantley, pastor of the Church in which the Convention is held.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Taylor, of Va., seconded by the Hon. Thomas Stokes, of Ga., Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, of Ga., was called to the Chair.

After religious services, a Committee was appointed to ascertain the number of delegates present, and the religious bodies represented. The Committee reported about 300 delegates from the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Kentucky, and the District of Columbia.

Owing to the short notice of the meeting of the Convention, the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Florida, were represented only by letters.

The delegates having been ascertained, the Committee proceeded to appoint officers, as follows:

Rev. W. B. JOHNSON, D. D., of S. C. Pres't.  
Hon. WILSON LUMPKIN, of Geo., Vice Pres.  
Rev. J. B. TAYLOR, of Virginia, Secretary.  
Rev. J. HARTWELL, of Ala., Secretary.  
Mr. J. C. CRANE, of Va., Secretary.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Fuller, of S. C., a Committee of sixteen was appointed to prepare and report a preamble and resolutions for the action of the body, to wit: Rev. Dr. Fuller, and Dr. M. T. Mendenhall of S. C.; Rev. J. A. McKean, and W. Crane, Esq., of Md.; Rev. T. W. Sydnor, of D. C.; Rev. J. B. Johnston, of N. C.; Rev. B. M. Sanders, and Rev. C. D. Mallory, of Ga.; Rev. A. Travis, and Gen. E. D. King, of Ala.; Rev. Isaac T. Hinton, and Rev. R. Holman, of La.; Rev. Isaac McCoy, of Ky.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

The Slave Question at the South—The Convention.

AUGUSTA, 7th May, 1845.

The Crisis is approaching—the Baptists have been aroused; their deepest feelings have been probed—Christianity does not seek to annihilate the man or the patriot. He is a poor Christian who thinks to serve his God by sacrificing his country.

It is no doubt, with feelings such as these, that the men from all the South are assembling in this city now. They are pure men, and they are regarding with highest interest their religion and their country. They have long been vilified, injured, abused, now reason is to be superadded and they are to be wronged in the most sensitive of all points. "To this complexion has it come at last." What it will come to next is a solemn interrogatory! The Baptist denomination is the largest in the United States, it has an influence and a sway at the South which is hardly understood, a movement made here will be a wide one. The Baptists have for a long time been carrying on Missionary operations through a "Triennial Convention" representing all the States. This Convention has a "General Board," which meets annually, also an "Acting Board," to sit at all times as occasion may require. But twelve months ago the Triennial Convention declared its intention to remain "neutral" on the Slavery question. The Acting Board, after the adjournment of the Convention, replied to the interrogatory of the Alabama Church—that it could not consent to the appointment of a Slaveholder to any field of foreign Missionary labors. This board is charged with all such appointments, and Southern money has been for years and years going to support its operations.

The General Board has lately been occupied in examining this decision. They have been in session at Providence, R. I. Messrs. Jeter and T. Yorl, of Virginia, attended the meeting, and are here to report the results. They left the meeting in session. Dr. Wayland, President of the Triennial Convention, was understood to be opposed to the decision of the Board. He offered a resolution to that effect, but it was not thought at all probable that it would be carried. Amendment after amendment was tacked on to it, and the impression seemed to be that the Board would be sustained, or at most but slightly censured, just enough to save appearances. These facts must have an influence upon the Southern Convention—but we trust that every thing will be conducted with the utmost calmness and deliberation. We have no reason to expect any thing else. There are men here of the highest intellectual powers and purest hearts. They can regard great and wide questions.

They are not to be intoxicated by feeling. They will take a high and decided stand, looking to God for direction in their important labors. If there is one hope left of preserving the Union of the Baptist Churches, which we hope there is, we doubt not they will avail themselves of it. They cannot be rash or fatal. They love the church too much; they love the political Union too much; the State, the Government, with all its glorious associations. They know too well how deep an impression these religious divisions make. They know how little is to be expected from any other Union, if the Union of Christians fails. The odium of a ruptured Church and State will not be with them. All the fearful responsibilities will be thrown upon the North, and the future historian, as he contemplates the ruin, will marvel at the infatuation which could tear down so fair a fabric.

Two or three hundred members from the Southern States are already in the city, and we learn have been received with great hospitality, we recognize many distinguished men among them. The Convention meets to-morrow morning. PUBLIUS.

## Baptist Anniversary Meeting.

On Thursday, the 1st inst., the American Home Missionary Society, held their Anniversary Meeting, at Providence, R. I., when Dr. Maginnis, of New York, from the Committee appointed to draft a plan of division of the Society, made a report. The report does not recommend division or separation, or any thing—except that if separation should take place, the society having been planted and chartered at the North, and having its Executive Board there, the Northern portion should retain the Constitution and Charter, and the Executive Board should adjust all claims on the society which should be presented by Southern members or auxiliaries in a liberal and conciliatory manner.

The report and motions in regard to it, were debated until 4 o'clock, p. m., and the discussion created an excitement, which at several moments, threatened to make confusion supreme, and defeat all the objects for which the members had ostensibly come together.

Mr. Clover, of Boston, offered an amendment to the report, to the effect that the

Board should not hereafter appoint slaveholders as Missionaries, and after an animated debate of some hours, the report was adopted without a dissenting voice.

## Methodist Convention.

A Convention of the Clergy of the South and Southwestern Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in Louisville on the 1st inst. We condense from the Louisville Journal the proceedings of the first day:

On motion of Dr. Capers, Rev. Dr. Lovie Pierce, of Georgia, was called to the chair, who, after some appropriate remarks, setting forth the necessity of recognizing the Divine Providence, and invoking the Divine blessing on the Convention, read an appropriate prayer to Almighty God. Rev. T. N. Ralston, of Kentucky, was chosen Secretary pro tem.

On calling the roll it was ascertained that of the one hundred and two members that had been elected, eighty-two were present.

Dr. Capers remarked that he would like to see one or the other of the venerable superintendents present (Bishops Soule and Andrews) occupy the chair. He knew of no Methodist meeting, from a general conference to a leader's meeting, or a class meeting, where the Bishops had not a right to preside.

Dr. Longstreet then offered the following Resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in attendance, be requested to preside over the meeting from day to day according to such arrangements as may best suit their convenience.

Bishop Soule arose and responded, that he felt greatly gratified at this manifestation of the good will and confidence of his brethren, and that in this sentiment his colleague fully concurred with him. They, however, wished to postpone a definite reply till to-morrow morning.

The convention then proceeded to elect a Secretary, when Rev. Thomas O. Summers, of Alabama, was chosen. Rev. T. N. Ralston was chosen Assistant Secretary; and soon after the Convention adjourned to meet again the next day.

## From the Richmond Enquirer.

## The Fruits of Experience.

Our readers will remember how some of the Whig leaders were scandalized at the manner and the matter of the speech of Maj. Davezac, in the Exchange last summer. To the Democrats, at whose instance the gallant Major appeared before the public, his eloquent and whole-souled address gave unalloyed satisfaction. But many of our Whig friends were exceedingly chafed. They inveighed against its gross violations of good taste and propriety, and denied the data, on which he based his reflections. There was one point which particularly excited the animadversions of the Whigs. In aiming his shafts at the injurious effects of a high Tariff system, he drew a very gloomy picture of the condition of the operatives in the large Northern factories. This was at once pounced upon and most uncharitably and bitterly denounced in the Whig papers. Time has had the effect of vindicating the orator and placing in strong relief the evils of the protective policy. The Lowell Advertiser says: "One of the largest woollen corporations in that city has lately reduced the wages of some of its operatives 25 per cent. at the same time that it is preparing to enlarge its operations by building new mills."

Here is developed the effect of protection upon the laboring classes, the especial favorites of the Tariffites, as they maintain. The poor laborer is stripped of one fourth of his means, while his wealthy employer reaps all the blessings of governmental interference. Such simple facts are enough to open the eyes of the blinded protectionists.

But, say the friends of a high tariff, the protective policy is full of rich moral and intellectual benefits—and they point, with exultation, to the "Lowell Offering," a newspaper conducted by the laboring girls in the Lowell factories. Upon examination, we find that this is one of the grossest delusions of the day. So far from that journal being edited by the operatives, we learn that very few of its articles proceed from the pens of the female laborers. Two young ladies of family and fortune, had the romantic notion to try the pleasures of a life at the looms; they remained in their uncomfortable position for a few months only, & then returned to their luxurious mansions, where, as a matter of amusement and mental recreation, they employed their delicate fingers in the composition of editorials, and sent forth to the world a very interesting literary sheet. We shall not attempt to sketch the moral deformities and suffering of the operatives as presented to our eyes by overgrown manufacturing establishments. It would be too melancholy a picture. But we have regarded it as our duty to expose a delusion, that has gained much upon the public credulity. Even in this young country, the operatives are not so easy and comfortable, as to be able to devote much time to the cultivation of the muses. They leave that pleasant office to their romantic advocates, who are operatives in name, but in practice "fine ladies."

But there is another humbug, which our Whig friends, with more valor than discretion, were in the daily habit of pausing before the public—that "high duties make low prices." Time has also demonstrated the folly of this electioneering proposition. We learn that, at the North, the price of iron has nearly doubled since the imposition of the high duties provided by the Tariff of 1842. If their theory be true, how do the Whigs account for this?

"John, how's your man?"  
"She's fat and strong—how's yours?"  
"Feeble enough, I've got so that I can lick her now, and have every thing my own way. You don't see me 'going errands and doing chores about home as you used to do!'"

"I am taking down the census of a densely populated neighborhood," as the fellow said when he swallowed the skippy cheese.